

OFFICE—Public Ledger Building No. 19 East Third Street.
SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.50
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
For Month.....35 Cents
Payable to carrier at end of month.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.

Subscribers who fail to get the Ledger regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at the OFFICE.

WE'RE FOR AMERICA'S AMERICANS!



Advance Agent of Prosperity

ARE you a wage earner? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce your wages 50 per cent. until you can, by striking or threatening to strike, get back a part of the reduced purchasing power of the dollars in which your wages are paid.

SINCE the former Democratic "organ" of this city has abandoned its principles and become a Populist mouth-piece, it eagerly seizes upon every falsehood that is affixed to bolster up its rotten cause. Unmindful of the axiom that "A half truth is a whole lie," that paper a few days ago printed an extract from a speech of the late JAMES G. BLAINE to prove that he was in favor of the Free Silver foolishness that is now agitating the country. THE LEDGER prints elsewhere the extract referred to, as well as several others from the same speech of the Maine statesman; and they show that he occupied just the same ground on the financial question that the Populist organ itself occupied only one short month ago. Mr. BLAINE's utterances are immortal; the Populist lies about him come home to roost.

THERE is effort in some quarters to create the belief that there is lack of harmony in the Republican Campaign Committee of this state. Nothing is farther from the truth—excepting it be that Free Silver coinage will remedy the ills of the body politic. So far as the members of that Committee are concerned, and indeed so far as leading Republicans all over the state are concerned, there is but one sentiment—a united effort to carry Kentucky for McKINLEY, Sound Money and Protection to American Labor. The Chairman of the Campaign Committee, Editor SAM J. ROBERTS, has given out a statement in which he says:

"When the Committee was selected by Mr. YERKES and myself, we agreed on three members known as Bradley men, and two as original McKinley men. These men were selected because of their fitness for the place. Mr. WELSH, the Treasurer, is a warm personal and political friend of Governor BRADLEY, and like Mr. BUCKNER and Senator DEBOE, was for McKinley next to BRADLEY in the Presidential contest. There is perfect harmony in the Committee."

Catarth Cannot be Cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarth is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarth Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarth. Send for testimonials, free.

P. J. CARRIS & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, prices 75c.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE ON SILVER.

His Speeches in Congress Garbled by The Bulletin and Other Populist Papers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Populists have recently distributed in Indiana a large number of handbills containing the purported expressions of the late Secretary Blaine on the silver question: "The greatest Republican statesman," as he is called in the handbills, is quoted as unconditionally opposed to the gold standard, and it is made to appear that the distinguished statesman would have repudiated the St. Louis platform if he had been alive today. The hand bill purports to quote from a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in 1880, but Mr. Blaine made no speech on the money question in that year, and the author of the hand-bill is willfully misleading. The paragraphs in question, however, are found in a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in the United States Senate February 7th, 1878. Standing alone, these paragraphs make it appear that Mr. Blaine was a rabid anti-gold man, but when read in the order in which they appear in the text the dishonesty of the authors of the hand-bill appears. The Senate had under consideration House Bill 1093, to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. Almost at the outset of his speech Mr. Blaine said—and this is part of the quotation in the Indiana circular:

"No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metals should be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either any more than to demonetize both. Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that Congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that Congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both; and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of Congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater over either than over the two. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

Read by itself, this appears to be a pretty strong denunciation of the action of Congress, smacking strongly of the "crime of '73" order of oratory which has been flooding Congress for years past. In the very next paragraph Mr. Blaine said:

"However men may differ about causes and prices, all will admit that within a few years a great disturbance has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, and that silver is worth less or gold is worth more in the money markets of the world in 1878 than in 1873, when the further coinage of silver dollars was prohibited in this Congress. To remonetize it now as though the facts and circumstances of that day were surrounding us, is to willfully and blindly deceive ourselves. If our demonetization were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then remonetization would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes beyond our control have been more potentially operative than the simple fact of Congress prohibiting its further coinage; and as legislators we are bound to take cognizance of these causes. The demonetization of silver in the great German Empire and the consequent partial, or well nigh complete, suspension of coinage in the Governments of the Latin Union have been the leading dominant causes for the rapid decline in the value of silver."

REMONETIZATION IMPRACTICABLE.
Mr. Blaine then gave his reasons why the remonetization of silver is impracticable, and was so unapologetic as to base his objections on the non-concurrence and want of co-operation of the European Nations. He says:

"By our line of policy, in a joint movement with other Nations, to remonetize is very simple and very direct. The difficult problem is, what we shall do when we aim to re-establish silver without a co-operation of European powers, and really as an advance movement to coerce them there into the same policy. Evidently the first dictate of prudence is to coin such a dollar as will not only do justice among other citizens at home, but will prove a protection, an absolute barricade against the gold monometallists of Europe who, whenever the opportunity offers,

will quickly draw from us the \$100,000,000 of gold coin still in our midst. And if we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are opening wide our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. And with our gold flowing out from us we are forced to the single silver standard, and our relations with the leading commercial countries of the world are at once embarrassed and crippled."

When Mr. Blaine delivered this speech the silver contained in a standard silver dollar was worth 92 cents in gold, instead of 52 cents as now. Although this was a difference of 40 cents in favor of the silver dollar of 1878 as compared with that of 1896, Mr. Blaine called attention to the disparity of the metallic ratio. He says:

"The question before Congress, then, sharply defined in the pending House bill, is whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 412½ grains with the Mints of the Latin Union closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the Mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and an unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar. And it assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage of gold; and unless we expect the uniform and invariable experience of other Nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably lose our gold coin. It will flow out from us with the certainty and resistless force of the tides. Gold has, indeed, remained with us in considerable amount during the circulation of the inferior currency of the legal tender, but that was because there were two great uses reserved by law for gold, the collection of customs and the payment of interest on the public debt. But if the inferior silver coin is also to be used for the two reserved purposes, then gold has no tie to bind to us. What gain, therefore, would we make for the circulating medium, if, in opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture upon a dictum on the silver question, I would declare that until Europe remonetizes we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 412½ grains."

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

A little further Mr. Blaine said: "Consider further what injustice would be done to every holder of a legal tender or National Bank note. That vast volume of paper money—over \$700,000,000—is now worth between 98 cents and 99 cents on the dollar in gold coin. The holders of it, who are indeed our entire population, from the poorest to the wealthiest, have been promised from the hour of its issue that the paper money one day would be as good as gold. To pay silver for the greenback is a full compliance with this promise and this obligation, provided the silver is made, as it always has been hitherto, as good as gold. To make our silver coin even 8 per cent. less valuable than gold inflicts a loss of more than \$20,000,000 on the holders of our paper money. To make a silver dollar worth but 92 cents precipitates on the same class a loss of well nigh \$80,000,000. For, whatever the value of the silver dollar is, the whole paper issue of the country will sink to its standard when its coinage is authorized and its circulation becomes general in the channels of trade. And yet it is almost mathematically demonstrated that the same effect will inevitably follow from the coinage of an inferior silver dollar. Assurances from empirics and scientists in finance that remonetization of the former dollar will at once and permanently advance its value to par with gold must go for what they are worth, in the face of opposing and controlling facts.

"It is for us to bring the continent of Europe back to the full recognition of the value of the metal as a medium of exchange. The question of beginning anew the coinage of silver dollars has aroused much discussion as to its effect

on the public credit. My own view on this question can be stated very briefly. I believe the public creditor can afford to be paid in any silver dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. We have \$40,000,000,000 of property in this country, and a wise self-interest will not permit us to overturn its relations by seeking for an inferior dollar wherewith to settle the dues and demands of any creditor. The question might be different from a morally selfish standpoint if, on paying the dollar to the public creditor, it would disappear after performing that function. But the trouble is that the inferior dollar you pay the public creditor remains in circulation, to the exclusion of the better dollar. That which you pay at home will stay there; that which you send abroad will come back. The interest of the public creditor indissolubly bound up with the interest of the whole people. Whatever affects him affects us all; and the evil that he might inflict on him by paying an inferior dollar would recoil upon us with a vengeance as manifold as the aggregate wealth of the Republic transcends the comparatively small limits of our bonded debt."

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

HOW THEY WILL BE AFFECTED BY FREE COINAGE.

Shareholders in Building and Loan Associations are not likely to be deceived by the arguments of the advocates of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Their sentiments were voiced in a very decided way in the resolutions adopted by the National Building and Loan Convention at Philadelphia last week. In these resolutions the Convention declared that the interests of all shareholders of Building and Loan Associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values, upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, shall remain unchallenged and inviolate; that the interests of every class in the community, and especially those of the great wage-earning class, imperatively demand that every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in purchasing power, and therefore equal in value, to every other, and that patriotism demands that the dollar bearing the Mint mark of the United States shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced Nations, and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world, and to that end it must be maintained free from all suspicion, debasement or repudiation. Declarations of this character will do much good in the campaign now, and the widest publicity should be given to them, as a means of helping to make the way clear for wavering voters.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

When "Agricultural Horse Tots" Will Be Held This Year.

Following are the places and dates determined for Kentucky Fairs for the present year.

Secretaries are respectfully requested to send in dates for additional announcements, and to make such corrections as may be necessary to complete the list:

Ellendale, at Cordsville—July 26th, five days.
Danville—Week beginning August 31.
Columbia—August 4th, four days.
Union County—August 4th, five days.
Campbellsville—Week beginning August 10th.
Versailles—Week beginning August 10th.
Bullitt County, at Shepherdsville—August 11th, four days.
Lawrenceburg—August 11th, four days.
Springfield—Week beginning August 17th.
Fern Creek Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association, near Louisville—August 15th, three days.
Lebanon—Week beginning August 24th.
Shelby County—August 25th, four days.
Madisonville—August 26th, four days.
Bardonia—Week beginning August 27th.
Williamsburg—September 2d, three days.
Bowling Green—Week beginning September 7th.
Elizabethtown—September 8th, four days.
Ewing—Four days, beginning September 8th.
Knox County Fair Association—September 8th, three days.
Franklin—Week beginning September 14th.
Horse Cave—September 15th, four days.
Paducah—Week beginning September 21st.
Open date (probably Henderson)—September 28th.
Glasgow—September 30th, four days.
Owensboro—Week beginning October 5th.
Germantown—October 7th, four days.

If you want the latest and the freshest news, see J. N. Lynch and get The Cincinnati Post.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in The St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kuhl, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by J. Jas. Wood, Druggist.

Ruggles Campgrounds!

The meetings on these beautiful and much improved grounds will be held beginning July 25th and closing August 9th. Eminent Divines will be present. Rev. A. B. Leonard of Ashland, Rev. Thomas Hartford of Covington and Rev. M. Swadlow of Cincinnati and the Ministers of the Covington and Ashland Districts are expected to be present. The singing will be in charge of Prof. Charles Ashland, assisted by a splendid choir, which is an assurance that the music will be all that could be desired. The Tabernacle has been enlarged, a four-story house has been built with porches all around, making accommodations for all new comers, the grounds are beautiful, and best of all there is an abundance of pure water—two large cisterns, three wells one of which is 150 feet deep, the water of which we have had analyzed, and it contains the following medicinal properties: Total solids, 3.6 to 3.8 liters; soluble salts, 3.16 to the liter; consisting of chlorides and sulphates of magnesium, sodium and potassium; insoluble salts, 0.44 to the liter; consisting of calcium carbonates with traces of iron.

SPECIAL DAYS.
Egworth and Junior League days July 30th and 31st. Earnest workers of the District will be present.
Old Soldiers' Day August 4th, addressed by Rev. W. H. W. Reese of Cincinnati.
Temperance Day August 6th, addressed by Rev. George W. Young of Richmond, Ky., and Rev. W. G. Bradford.
The meetings will be in charge of Revs. G. R. Frenger and J. G. Dover, Presiding Elders of the Covington and Ashland Districts.
Any one desiring cottages write
L. M. LANE, Marysville, Ky.

THE "TWIN COMET" AND "LITTLE GIANT"

Sawn Sprinklers!

The Best Made.....

Unique, Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other Sprinklers made. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition. Can be seen in operation at the residence of the Editor of THE LEDGER.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, GIVING TESTIMONIALS AND PRICES.
E. STEBBINS MFG. CO.
Sole Manufacturers,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
127 Agents Wanted—Can Make Big Money.

"BIG FOUR" ROUTE.

BEST LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO.

Solid Vestibule Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars, elegant Coaches, Dining Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars and latest improved Private Compartment Buffet Sleeping Cars, magnificent Pullman General Passenger Cars, in each compartment. Best terminal station.

ST. LOUIS.

Solid Vestibule Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars, Coaches and Dining Cars, and Wagner Buffet Sleeping Cars, entering St. Louis over the New Merchants' Bridge, avoiding the disagreeable tunnel.

BOSTON.

The only through Sleeping Car line from Cincinnati. Elegant Wagner Sleeping Cars.

NEW YORK.

The "Southwestern Limited" Solid Vestibule Trains, with Combination Library, Buffet and Smoking Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars, elegant Coaches and Dining Cars, landing passengers in New York City at Fort-second Street Depot. Positively no ferry transfer. Be sure your tickets read via "Big Four." J. B. Martin, General Passenger Traffic Agent, E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, O.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.
No. 18, 10:00 a. m.
No. 19, 1:00 p. m.
No. 20, 7:30 p. m.
No. 21, 10:40 p. m.
No. 18, 8:00 a. m.
No. 19, 11:00 a. m.
No. 20, 3:30 p. m.
No. 21, 6:30 p. m.

ROUTE West
Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington 8:00 a. m., Baltimore 8:05 a. m., Philadelphia 10:25 a. m., New York 12:55 p. m. F. Y. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at 5:50 p. m.
Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington 8:50 p. m., New York 9:05 p. m. Cincinnati and Fast Line No. 1 arrives at Cincinnati at 8:05 a. m.

Pullman Sleeping Car Service to Richmond and New York by train 2 and 1.
Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Mayville and Newport, Ky.
Trains 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 stop at the Charles Hotel for passengers.

For full information and rates to all points East and West apply to THOMAS A. DAVIS, G. A. & N. E. Railway, Southern Passenger Agent, Huntington, W. Va.

KENTUCKY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

BETWEEN FRANKFORT, GEORGETOWN, CARLISLE, MAYSVILLE.

Read Down. VIA PARIS AND K. C. Read Up.
A. M. P. M.
6:55 4:10 Lv. Frankfort. Ar. 10:40 6:45
7:55 5:10 " " Georgetown. " 10:40 6:45
8:50 6:10 " " Paris. " 10:40 6:45
9:50 7:10 " " Maysville. " 10:40 6:45

Had With Delight.
ROYAL BLUE FLYER.
Nine and one-half hours from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Four daily trains. Only line running solid trains between Cincinnati and St. Louis with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars. All classes of passengers carried on first-class express trains.

To Western Emigrants.—If you are going West, Northwest or Southwest, write to Joe F. B. and O. S. W. Railway, (OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY), who will quote you lowest emigrant rates on passengers, household goods, stock and emigrant moved to any point in the West, Northwest or Southwest. Do not make any arrangements for your tickets until you have written or called on him, for it will be to your interest, as rates via the B. and O. S. W. Railway are as low as via any other route.
The B. and O. S. W. is the shortest, quickest and most direct route between the East and the West, with no night changes of cars or omnibus transfers. Trains arrive at and depart from Union Depots, and arrive in St. Louis in advance of other lines, giving passengers going West of St. Louis first choice of seats for Western points.
The B. and O. S. W., (OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY), is known everywhere as the "Rainbow" Friend. It does not promise anything it does not carry out. Write to the undersigned for rates and you will save money.
C. W. PARKER, Asst. Gen. Agent, Cincinnati, O. Central Depot, Cincinnati, O.

THE GREAT QUESTION IS WHY?

TRAXEL'S Bread and Candies are the best? For the reason that he knows how to make them. Other makes of Bread would be just as good if made right, but it happens that they do not.

TRAXEL knows how to make good Ice Cream, too,—Brick or any kind you want.

Dr. J. H. SAMUEL.

(Ex-acting surgeon Good Samaritan Hospital. Ex-acting Superintendent Longview Insane Asylum.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Third Street, opposite the Courthouse.

MONUMENTAL, STATUARY AND CEMETERY WORK.

In Granite and Marble.

M. R. GILMORE,

106 W. SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
First-class Building Work, Sidewalks, etc., at satisfactory prices.

MILTON JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law.

Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention to collections and all legal matters.

State National Bank

MAYSVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$150,000

SURPLUS.....30,000

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

C. B. FRANK, Cashier.
W. H. COX, President.
JAS. N. KIRK, Vice-President.

C. D. OUTTEN HAS

THE AGENCY FOR

The Champion Iron Co.,

Kenton, O.

CAN FURNISH.....

Iron Fencing of Any

Size or Style, Vases

and Settees for Iron Columns,

Cemetery Urns, etc., Hitching Posts.

Estimates furnished on work of any kind

MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM

VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS

Has led all WORM Remedies.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RICHARDSON MEDICAL CO., ST. LOUIS.

MAVSVILLE DIVISION.

Southbound.

Leaves Maysville:

5:32 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stanford, Louisville, Jellico, Middleborough, Cumberland Gap, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. and M. V. Eastern Division.

Leaves Maysville at 1:30 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. and M. V. Eastern Division.

Northbound.

Arrive at Maysville at 9:45 a. m. and 8:25 p. m.

daily except Sunday.

FAIR VANDERBILT SYSTEM

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Ticket offices, N.W. corner Fourth and Vine, and Central Union Station, Third and Central Avenue, Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.

East and Northeast.

Only line running through cars into New York City without transfer or transfer, landing passengers in the Grand Central Station.

Fort-second street; only through car line to Boston, and only line running solid trains to Cleveland, and 47 miles shorter.

4 Daily. * Except Sunday, 2 Sunday on 2 Through Trains.

Leave. Arrive.

N. Y. and Bos. Southwestern Ves. Lim. 6:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.

Bos. and N. Y. Express 6:00 a. m. 6:55 p. m.

Clev. and N. Y. and Bos. 12:15 p. m. 7:15 p. m.

Clev. and N. Y. 6:45 a. m. 6:45 a. m.

Colum. and Springfield 9:15 a. m. 9:30 a. m.

Columbus Accommoda. 6:15 a. m. 6:55 p. m.

Day and Springfield 6:15 p. m. 7:10 p. m.

Middletown 6:55 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

COLUMBUS AND SANDUSKY.

Formerly C. & S. and C. Railroad.

Sandusky 6:10 p. m. 6:10 a. m.

Sandusky 7:50 a. m. 6:55 a. m.

West, North and Northeast.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Dining Cars, Wagner Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars and Parlor Cars.

Indianapolis, Lafayette and Chicago.

Chicago Trains

Arrive at the New York and Erie Station, foot of Fifth Street.

6:01 a. m. 6:01 a. m.

6:15 a. m. 6:15 a. m.

12:30 p. m. 12:30 p. m.

6:55 p. m. 6:55 p. m.

Indianapolis 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

West, South and Southwest.

Peoria, Terre Haute, 6:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m.

and Mattoon 6:45 p. m. 6:55 p. m.

Terre Haute and Mat. 12:30 p. m. 9:15 p. m.